

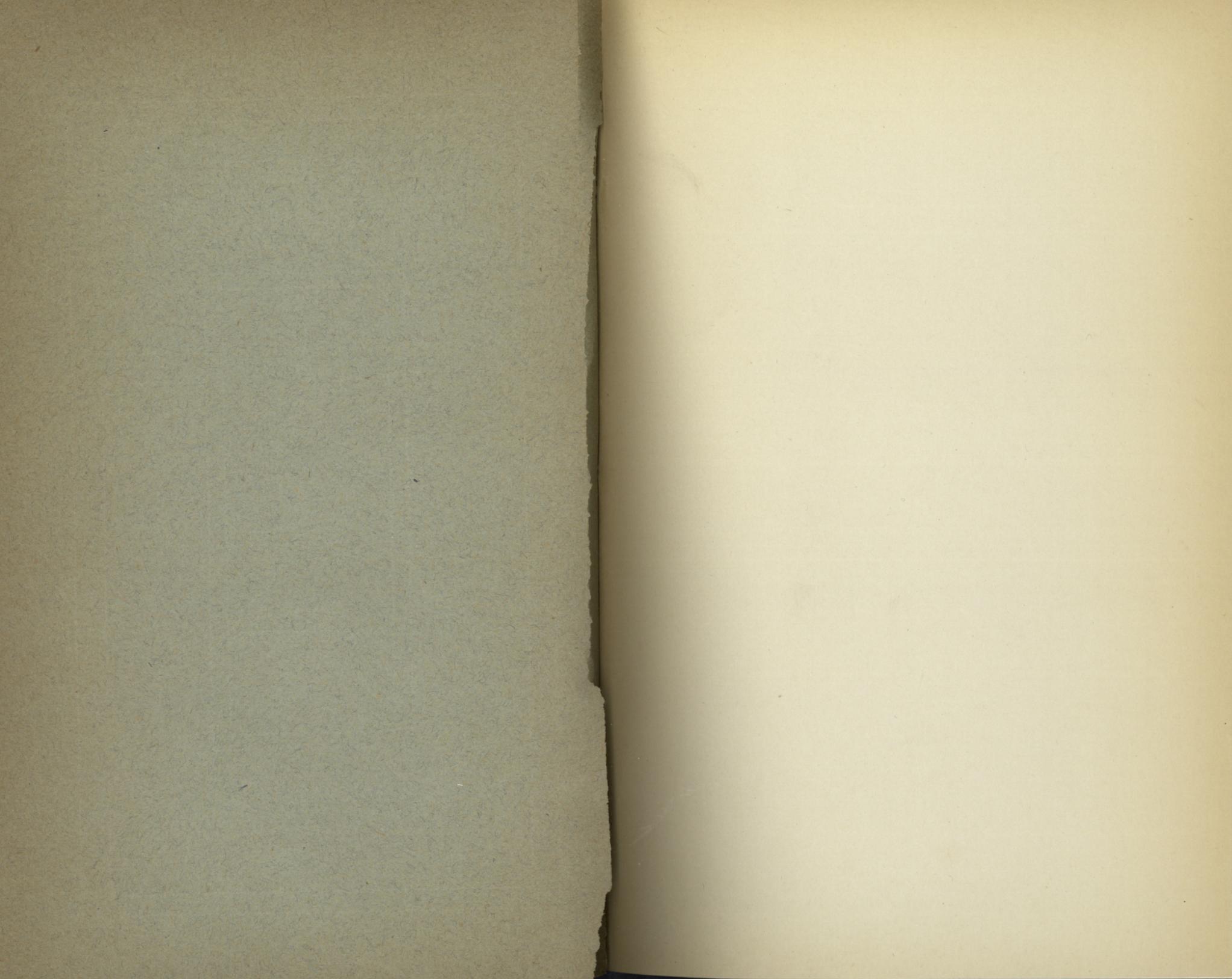
PROPERTY OF  
NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY  
TRENTON

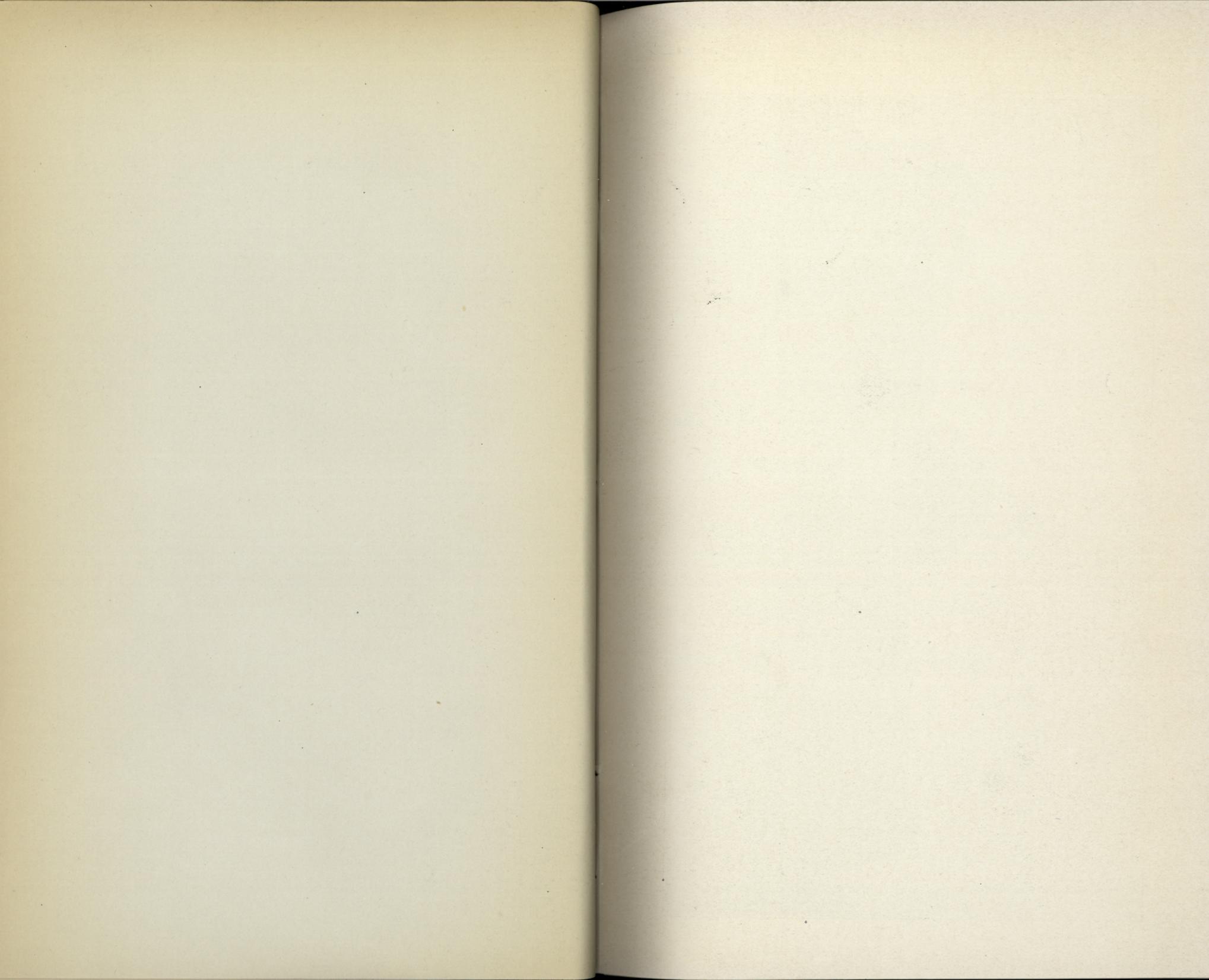
# NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY

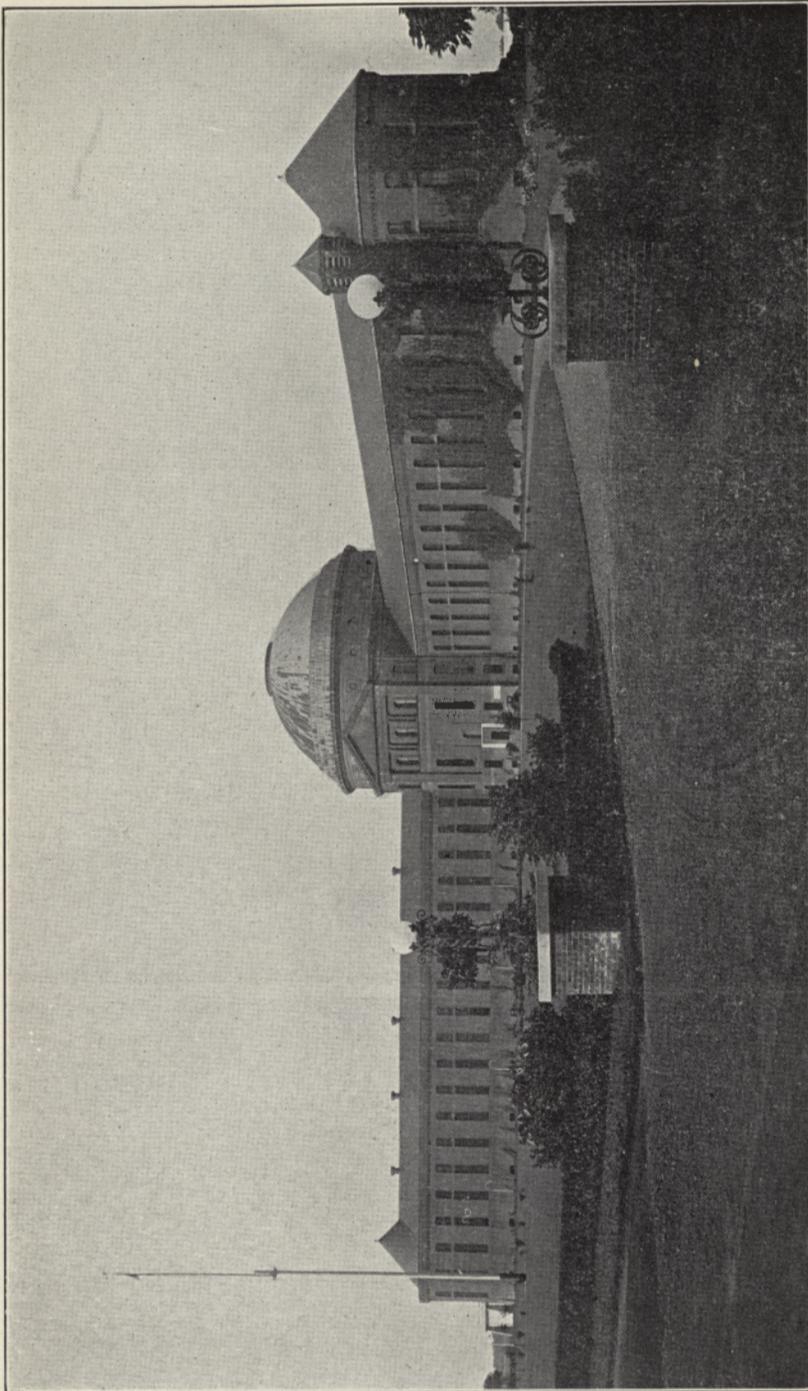


16th  
ANNUAL REPORT  
1916

RAHWAY, N. J.







FRONT VIEW OF REFORMATORY

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE  
NEW JERSEY  
REFORMATORY  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1916

---

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY PRINT.  
RAHWAY, N. J.

## COMMISSIONERS

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY, *ex-Officio*  
DECATUR M. SAWYER, *President*  
FREEMAN WOODBRIDGE, *Secretary*  
GEORGE W. FORTMEYER  
FOSTER M. VOORHEES  
EDWARD D. DUFFIELD  
JOHN HANDLEY  
FRANK M. STILLMAN  
DAVID T. KENNEY

## Officers

### *Superintendent*

FRANK MOORE

### *Deputy Superintendent*

BENJAMIN H. CROSBY

### *Clerks*

ELMER E. HIGGINS, *Chief*

GEORGE BOGGS, JR., *Record*

### *Secretary to the Superintendent*

SAMUEL M. GORDON

### *Moral Instructors*

KERRISON JUNIPER

JOHN P. GRADY

### *Physician and Physical Director*

GEORGE L. ORTON

### *Storekeeper*

FRANKLIN E. SNEDEKER

### *Parole Officers*

CHARLES S. MOORE, *Chief*

JOHN W. BUSH, *Field*

WILLIAM L. MCCORMACK

### *Center Keepers*

JOSEPH H. MORSE, *Day*

THOMAS F. CONNOLLY, *Night*

### *Bertillon Operator*

TIMOTHY F. MCCARTY

### *Farm Director*

E. SMITH HOOVER

## Officers Continued

### *Trade Instructors*

JOHN BERMINGHAM	HUGH McALLISTER
ALFRED A. BILLIAN	CHARLES J. MORTON
EDWARD B. CASTOR	GEORGE ROWLEY
JOHN C. CHRIST	MORRIS H. STORY
JOHN E. CONNOLLY	JOEL C. SHARP
CHARLES B. FISH	GEORGE SNYDER
JAMES T. JAQUES	E. S. V. STULTZ
FRITZ A. JOHNSON	RAYMOND STURGESS
SAMUEL J. LIGHTHOLDER	HARRY WOLCOTT
JAMES D. McCALLUM	

### *School Director*

M. R. WOODLAND

### *School Instructors*

HARRY I. LEINBACH	P. H. PETERS
LEON K. LEVONIAN	LEWIS E. ROWLAND
I. Z. TAUB	D. O. STABILE

### *Guards*

WILLIAM L. AYERS	CHARLES S. GANT
EDWARD BAKER	L. W. GUILLE
WILLIAM BAKER	THOMAS HUGHES
JOSEPH L. BARTHOLOMEW	CHRISTOPHER C. JEFFRIES
PATRICK CAIN	CHARLES JOHNSON
JESSE J. FOX	JOHN L. MAUER
GEORGE FURSCHBACK	MICHAEL J. McCUE
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG	EDWARD SUTTON
JOSEPH MAKOSKY	L. H. WOLFF
	PAUL JONES

### *Nurse*

JANET WALL

### *Dentist*

DAVID ENGLEMAN

### *Teamster*

EDWARD KELLY

## COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

Rahway, N. J., October 31, 1916.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES F. FIELDER,

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

The Board of Commissioners herewith present the reports of the executive heads of the Reformatory and the recommendations of the Superintendent.

The year at this institution has been a prosperous one, and the beneficent effect of the reformatory system in contrast with that of definite prison sentences has been more manifest than ever.

Our population has decreased, as has that of almost all penal institutions in the country, in consequence of the "good times." When work is plentiful crime diminishes. The pendulum will swing back, no doubt, when the war is over; in the meantime we may rejoice at a real decrease in crime.

It is costing more to conduct these public institutions; food, raiment and wages all count here as in private life; we are doing out best at Rahway to live economically.

Our farming pays well. It not only furnishes food but employment, that greatest need of a prison. To be taught to work is almost as important as to be taught to think. Our school of letters is perhaps the best prison school in the United States, and we believe fully justifies the expense it entails. It teaches our men to think.

The "State Use" system of manufacture has been pushed as much as possible. It is beset with difficulties for it has a narrow and unwilling market, crude and constantly changing workmen and the necessity of machinery and working capital to enable it to compete at all with open market merchandise.

We would call attention to the Superintendent's remarks on this subject.

The Reformatory was established here, as in many other States, to give another chance to young men who seemed curable though guilty. That, by its results it has justified its existence, will be agreed to by all but the ideal is still unattained. Perhaps our faith in the ideal makes us dissatisfied with what has been accomplished but we hope to gain and go forward as the years pass.

We desire to again thank you for your friendly interest in the Reformatory during your term of office.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. FORTMEYER,  
 DECATUR M. SAWYER, *President*,  
 FREEMAN WOODBRIDGE, *Secretary*,  
 FOSTER M. VOORHEES,  
 EDWARD D. DUFFIELD,  
 JOHN HANDLEY,  
 FRANK M. STILLMAN,  
 DAVID T. KENNEY.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

Rahway, N. J., October 31, 1916.

THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,

New Jersey Reformatory.

Gentlemen:—In presenting to you my eighth annual report as Superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory, we are happy to say that the year, taking it all in all, has been one in which the work of the Reformatory has progressed in an increasingly satisfactory manner.

The institution has lost several of its officers who had for many years rendered valuable service. They, with their experience, have been missed but the other officers who were left, those who were advanced to their places, and the new ones who came in, have all of them been loyal, hence, the work has gone on quietly and in a most excellent spirit.

The more we study the Reformatory problem, the more apparent it is that while much advancement has been made, yet, there are many things in which there could still be improvement. We rejoice in what has been accomplished but are still hoping for better things. Development of the true reformatory must be a gradual growth which cannot be faster than the general sentiment of the public.

At this time, therefore, we not only wish to refer you to the reports of the various departments and to record the actual accomplishments of the year, but also, to suggest certain changes that might still be made.

### EMPLOYMENT.

The inmates of the Reformatory, besides doing the regular work necessary to the maintenance of the institution, have during the year been employed in the State Use system and road

work. Under the first of these they have been making tinware, furniture, beds, iron castings of various kinds, printing work, shoes and clothing. Thus orders have been filled by different departments for Institutions of the State. The total amount of these orders was \$21,420.29. This has been the first entire year in which this work has been done. It has been a difficult year for this new enterprise. The price of raw materials has advanced by leaps and bounds and the supply of these materials has been such, owing to the European war, that deliveries of them could not be received without great delay. In some cases there have been from three to four months elapse before supplies, out of which articles ordered, could be received for their manufacture. Owing to the fact that only \$5,000 was appropriated by the Legislature last winter for working capital, it was impossible to purchase material as stock in advance of the orders. When the materials were received, in order to meet the urgent necessities of the Department or Institution that placed the order, the work had to be done in such a rush as to render it impossible for the inmates to do their best, and yet, in spite of this handicap, far more letters of commendation than of criticism, have been received. This confirms us in our belief that with proper machinery and adequate capital, the State Use system can not only be made a success but a source of pride to the State.

We wish, however, to insist that it is altogether unreasonable to expect the Reformatory to carry on practically seven industries with only \$5,000 capital. We have made a more or less extensive study of this question and find that no State in the Union, which has this system, asks their institutions to do with so little as New Jersey.

The Ohio Reformatory, for example, has a working capital of \$65,000 and in addition thereto carried a stock as follows:

Lumber .....	\$39,000
Material for Clothing.....	15,000
Material for Printing.....	5,000
Leather .....	12,000

In other words, \$71,000 worth of materials on hand and \$65,000 of money, or a total of \$136,000 with which to carry on four

industries and besides that they carry a stock of finished products amounting to \$80,000 more. New Jersey has only been playing in this matter and the system will continue to be unsatisfactory as long as such unreasonably small appropriations are made with which to carry the enterprise forward. You have very modestly asked through the new budget system an appropriation of \$20,000 as working capital. Twice that amount would not be any too much. If anything less than what you request is appropriated, the outlook for carrying this work forward satisfactorily will be most discouraging.

With regard to the whole question of the State Use work, we feel that if the State were to act wisely in this matter, it would do everything it could in the way of providing machinery and capital with which to make the State Use system as it at present exists, a satisfactory thing.

#### ROAD WORK.

During the months when it was possible, an average of about thirty young men of the Reformatory have been employed in the construction of a water bound macadam road of about three miles in length, running between Woodbridge on the south to Hazelwood Avenue of the City of Rahway, on the north. This work has been done under the supervision of the State Road Department and the Superintendent having it in charge, states that it has been carried on at a saving of approximately 20%. The work has been not only profitable, however, in dollars and cents, but has furnished healthful employment to the young men.

For approximately a year and a half the Reformatory has had some of its inmates working on the road. Nearly all this time there has only been one guard and there has been only one effort to escape made, when three young men, at the same time, ran away. It is vital that there should be an abundance of good hard practical and profitable work for any penal institution. The road work has been a valuable contribution to this.

## DISCIPLINARY BUILDING.

The Legislature of 1915 appropriated \$5,000 for the erection of a building for disciplinary purposes. During the summer the construction of this building was begun under the supervision of the State Architect. It is a one story brick building 124 feet long, 37 feet wide, containing 23 rooms, constructed against the outside of the building. The purpose of this building is to remove out of the Institution those who are difficult to correct and are a source of disorder among and a bad example to the rest of the inmates. It is further hoped that by means of this building it would not be necessary to transfer young men to the State Prison as has had to be done in the past. That the Reformatory has been able to build so large a building with \$5,000 appropriation is quite remarkable, considering the high prices of the materials at the present time. This achievement, however, is only an illustration of what an advantage the State has in constructing its buildings by employing its inmates. And in mentioning this fact, we desire in passing to draw attention to that part of our report in the year of 1914, in which we suggested the feasibility of the State Prison being given the Reformatory for its use and the Reformatory being allowed to build a new institution with its inmates. We still are of the opinion that such an adjustment of the State Penal work would not only be the most satisfactory but in the end the least expensive.

We desire to quote from our report of the year of 1914 in the hope that the suggestion then made may yet be adopted.

"The Reformatory which was opened in 1901 is an IDEAL PRISON in its construction. It is not in the appointment of its buildings an ideal plant for a reformatory. The great majority of its inmates, all of them young men and many of them practically boys, do not need steel cells, tool proof bars and thick and massive walls.

To place them behind these is oftentimes the means of making them feel like criminals when they are not. They have been wrongly trained and they need re-education in a school of discipline and a few need bars, but the great majority of them

could be made into good men, better without bars than with them. An additional wing to the Reformatory, making it capable of accommodating 1,000 prisoners, if built by the Reformatory labor would not cost more than \$100,000. Then the Reformatory would be a well appointed and thoroughly adapted new plant in first-class repair, which could be made the State Prison and be a real credit to the State. The new Reformatory buildings could be erected by Reformatory labor, thoroughly equal, if not superior to the Reformatory buildings, at a cost of \$800,000, basing the estimate upon our experience obtained here at the Reformatory.

The entire cost to the State, if this plan should be adopted, in securing a new prison and reformatory would therefore amount to a total of \$900,000. As credits against this expenditure would be the sale of the present plant occupied by the State Prison and the saving of the necessary money that will be required if that plant is retained in order to put it in suitable condition to meet the requirements of the State Use system of industries. Conservatively we believe this credit would amount to at least \$500,000, leaving a balance necessary to be expended in this system of re-organization of \$400,000, the appropriation of which amount might very conveniently be extended over a period of five years.

In our judgment some such broad plan as this is more desirable than one that temporizes and ends in little ultimate improvement, hence we desire to record our approval of this proposed plan."

## STORAGE BUILDING AND OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

In order that the products of our farm may be properly preserved and purchases of perishable foodstuff made at sufficiently large quantities to secure low prices, it is necessary that there should be a proper kind of storage building. The storage of the general supplies of the institution, the materials and finished products for State Use work, also, require that such a building shall be erected. For \$10,000 this structure can be built so as to join up to the spur of the railroad that comes into

the Reformatory grounds. The erection of this building will then give the entire upper story of the industrial building, where stores are now kept, for officers' quarters. At present, several of the officers are sleeping in the barn. The amount of \$2,500 which would be necessary to re-adjust the upper floor of the industrial building so that it would accommodate the officers, is so small that we hope the Legislature will gladly make this appropriation.

#### PAROLE VIOLATORS.

The one supreme object for which the State of New Jersey runs its Reformatory is in order that young men who have become offenders against the law may be made into good respectable and successful citizens. Hence, the record made by those who are discharged from the institution must always be the true test of the genuineness of the work that the State seeks to accomplish through its operation of an institution like ours.

The record of the past year, therefore, is gratifying. There were placed on parole during the year 587, of whom only 31 or 6% were returned because of committing crime. We, however, do not wish to overstate the facts, some others were guilty of offenses but have not as yet been apprehended.

In order to obtain as much light as possible concerning the reasons why young men do violate their parole, we have recently been making a study of all who were brought back during the past year. The entire list of those returned was 93 and the total number carried on parole was 950. It is our custom to carry as parole inmates, not only those who have been placed on parole during the year but those who have gone out other years, who were more or less weak and needed to be under supervision for a longer period than one year, and also, those who have been declared delinquent by the Commissioners during the past years, and therefore, were to be returned. This is the reason that the parole list numbered 950 while the number of those actually put on parole during the year were only 587. Out of the entire number on parole, we returned 93 or a little less than 10%. These 93 parole violators returned have been made the basis of a study by us, from which the following facts have been learned:

Feeble minded .....	50%
Previous commitment to juvenile institution (of these 66% were feeble minded).....	43%
Arrested five or more times.....	30%
In Reformatory 15 months or less.....	70%
Went home when paroled.....	57%
(Practically all homes poor.)	
Worked in Trade Shops while here.....	65%
Went out to work at same trade.....	5%

From the above table it appears proper to make the following deductions:

FIRST.—If society is to be protected against being preyed upon by the feeble minded, it must provide permanent custodial care for those who clearly show their inability to conform to its moral standards. Half of the crimes now committed and half the cost necessary to protect our citizenship against these crimes would be eliminated if humane custody were provided. The cost of providing it would be far less than the present cost of the inefficient efforts of protecting society against the feeble minded.

The really criminal feeble minded is no more responsible for his crime than the gun in the assassin's hand is accountable for the murder, and society will not be safe until he is taken out of it. Then much of crime will cease and the feeble minded criminal himself will be much happier.

SECOND.—There should be very much greater care taken by the courts to see that those of persistent criminal tendencies are not sent to the Reformatory. Of those who have failed on parole, 43% have had previous juvenile commitments and 30% have been arrested five or more times, in one case 21 times. These are of such marked criminal tendencies that they should not be sent to this institution. If they are feeble minded, as many of them are, it is a waste of the State's time and money for us to try to do anything with them, and they should, as we have already said, be put in inexpensive permanent humane custodial care. If they are not feeble minded they should be sent to the State Prison. Their knowledge of crime and their persistent criminal tendencies make them an exceedingly harmful influence in an institution of this kind. The whole reformatory idea is that it

is a place where the young man, who can be made something out of, is removed from the hardened criminal.

The courts, therefore, if they would keep this in mind and have a careful examination made of a young man's criminal history before he is sent to the Reformatory, so that those with strong criminal tendencies could be sent to State Prison, would render a great and valuable service in helping to make the Reformatory more successful with those who are of a hopeful character. "One sinner destroyeth much good." If there were no State Prison for the hardened criminal, then, of course, conditions would require that the serious offenders be sent to the Reformatory, but there is a State Prison for just this type and the Reformatory ought not to be handicapped by their presence.

THIRD.—Home conditions are such that in many instances young men fail when they are placed on parole because the influences are against them. Of those who were parole violators, 57% were paroled to their homes. Many of these homes there are foreign born parents who do not understand the customs of our country. Their code of morals is based upon the lowest type of the standard of civilization of the lands from which they came. They oftentimes ridicule the new ideas of the young man returned from the institution, and in addition to that the young man who has learned something while in the institution feels that the old folks, who have not learned what he has, know nothing, and therefore, he knows better than they do.

Not only is the poor home the reason for the great majority of young men going wrong, but it is the reason for them continuing in evil doing even after they leave the Reformatory. The poor home undoes the work that the Reformatory seeks to do. There is need, therefore, for the successful Reformatory, either not to parole to their home or else to reform the home at the same time that it reforms the young men. It is natural for a young man to want to go to his home because of his filial love and in most cases they will go home even in spite of the Institution's desire that they should not.

Therefore, reformation of the home by the Reformatory seems to be a necessity. This, however, requires that there should be a greater number of parole officers of the right kind,

and that frequent visits should be made by them to the homes, in an effort to make them better, while a young man is still in the institution.

FOURTH.—The importance of a young man learning a trade and going to work at that trade when he is paroled, is apparent. Of the number who failed, 65% worked in trade shops while at the Reformatory. Only 5%, however, of the entire number, went to work at the same trade when they were placed on parole.

It is our conviction that if the 65% who worked at a trade at the Reformatory, could have gone out to work at the same trade when they left the institution, they would have been far more apt to succeed. We realize, as we have just said, that they did not stay long enough in the Reformatory to learn very much about their trade, but they learned enough to have some insight which would make them more valuable in the trade than one who had not had their experience. The difficulty in this matter seems to be that the trades are largely controlled by the trade unions, and that through the rules of the union, only a certain number of apprentices are allowed to a certain number of skilled mechanics. Very naturally, therefore, the young men who have not been guilty of offenses are approved by the unions as apprentices, and so the apprenticeship places are filled. We have no complaint to make against the trade unions because of this fact. We do, however, desire to bring this matter to public attention and to seek to obtain co-operation among the trade unions.

The trade union, as we understand it, regards itself as a philanthropic organization. Its desire is the betterment of man. We wish to suggest to the unions, that as real brotherhoods, they could not adopt a more praiseworthy policy than to provide that these needy young men be given favorable consideration as apprentices among them. Here is a real service that the brotherhoods could render to their brother man.

FIFTH.—There is need for a longer time being spent in the Reformatory by the young men. Seventy per cent. of those who failed were here 15 months or less. This only gave them an

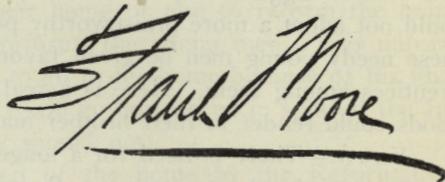
average of about 6 months in which to learn a trade and an average of 6 months in which to acquire knowledge in the school. This length of time is too short to accomplish much with these young men who have been at school very little and have had no advantages in learning a trade before they came to the Reformatory. The Reformatory should be regarded as a school, not a prison. When the young man fails in life through inefficiency, because of lack of preparation and has to be sent to this institution, he ought to stay long enough to learn something that is worth while. The trouble is that the public looks upon the institution as a place of punishment, when they ought to look at it as a place of training, discipline and schooling.

Thorough work can never be done by any Reformatory until intelligence overcomes sentimentality. A young man ought not to be sent to any Reformatory with an idea that he is going to get out in a certain definite number of days, time should not enter into the consideration at all; he should be required to reach a certain definite standard in school and to have a certain valuable knowledge of a trade, before he is released.

In other words, in conduct, knowledge, and work, he should be required by an examination to show that he has attained that which make it likely that he would be reasonably successful, before he should be allowed to leave the institution. No young man, uneducated, untrained, and without a trade, can make this requirement in 6 months or a year.

Thanking you for your continued confidence and co-operation, I most respectfully submit this, the Sixteenth Annual Superintendent's Report of the New Jersey Reformatory.

Respectfully submitted,



*Superintendent.*

## PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT.

Rahway, N. J., October 31, 1916.

DR. FRANK MOORE, *Superintendent,*

New Jersey Reformatory.

Dear Sir:—Herewith please find a statement of the work of the Parole Department for the year ending October 31, 1916.

Number of inmates committed to the institution.....	378
Number of inmates paroled .....	587
Returned inmates placed at work.....	35
Parole violators retaken and returned to grade.....	93
Absolute releases granted.....	305
Returned to Court by order of committing judge.....	45
Discharged from institution on expiration of maximum sentence .....	9
Transferred to State Prison.....	8
Transferred to State Hospitals.....	6
Declared delinquent by the Commissioners.....	208
Escaped .....	8
Recaptured .....	4
Died while on parole.....	1
Deported .....	1
Returned from State Hospitals.....	4

In the above statement it will be noted that ninety-three were returned for violation of parole; of this number thirty-one were paroled during the fiscal year just closed, the balance, sixty-two, therefore being chargeable to previous years. The number of inmates declared delinquent is two hundred and eight; of this number one hundred and eight were paroled in previous years. Many of these delinquents have been looked up, and, upon your recommendation, have been given an opportunity to re-establish themselves in the parole period, and in due time will be removed from the Delinquent list.

The number paroled during the fiscal year is five hundred and eighty-seven, the largest number yet recorded and just ninety-nine more than the number for the previous year, which was then the highest number recorded. As the parole work is increasing there is still room for more field workers in order to

give the proper care to the young men on parole. With more workers we could get still better results.

Herewith please find a statement of the number paroled each year since the work began in 1902:

1902 .....	5
1903 .....	88
1904 .....	150
1905 .....	177
1906 .....	224
1907 .....	238
1908 .....	285
1909 .....	356
1910 .....	305
1911 .....	313
1912 .....	312
1913 .....	418
1914 .....	395
1915 .....	488
1916 .....	587

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES S. MOORE,

*Chief Parole Officer.*

## REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR.

Rahway, N. J., October 31, 1916.

DR. FRANK MOORE, *Superintendent,*

New Jersey Reformatory.

Dear Sir:—As Educational Director I hereby render for the fiscal year a brief report of the school work.

A wise observer has written "There is nothing great on earth but man, and nothing great in man but mind." Mind measured by its achievements is great, but the significant achievements of the world have been wrought largely by trained or educated minds.

Education has been variously defined. The term has been thoroughly analyzed and its many phases duly or unduly emphasized. It is quite generally conceded that education is the complete development of the whole man. It is the process by which the self is realized. The philosophy of education rests on the essential principle that the chief end of education is the making of the man. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler declares the purpose of education to be "the bringing of man into possession of his spiritual inheritance." Herbert Spencer defined education as preparation for complete living, while the living educators, psychologists, and philosophers, Drs. John Dewey and Edward L. Thorndike, say that education is life itself. In this broad sense man's real life is commensurate with his education. His usefulness, his capacity for real happiness, his moral worth, his efficiency depend upon his education. Hence the mind must be developed for out of the heart or mind are the issues of life; "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." Education is a prerequisite for intelligent or complete living. The close relation of crime and ignorance is apparent to the careful observer. Gross ignorance or superficial intelligence holds the individual within a narrow compass, develops fear, suspicion, superstition, selfishness, and hate, while education widens the horizon of usefulness

and of service, and reduces error, (crime), injustice, misery and stupidity. Education transforms the man; destroys the fetters that hold his better self, and enables him to control his environment and to keep within bounds his baser nature.

Each rational individual has within him the elements essential to the development of his larger and better self, and education aims to cultivate and strengthen this inner force. It is a significant fact that men of all classes are coming to realize that education better their condition, financially, socially, and morally, increases their efficiency, and enriches and ennobles their lives. The unprecedented activity of literary, scientific, commercial and industrial institutions is due to this intellectual awakening of the masses. The public welfare, the safety of the State, and the progress of the race require a reasonable degree of training and education of all.

The aim in the education of men should be to create a desire for right thoughts, right actions, right things, and to develop ability to secure them. The primary aim of the institution school is to prepare our young men for the desirable activities, privileges, duties, and responsibilities of life. The aim is not only to fit our young men to get a living, but to fit them to live. The task is not to prepare men to escape the hard things of life, but to train and to develop them for service in something that is worth while. The immediate aim is the ultimate good of the individual. Mathematics, science, history, and language are taught not alone for the practical value of the particular subject, but also to give the young man ability to think and to use his brains to the best advantage. The complex and difficult problems of our present day civilization are essentially education in character. The imperative demands for the trained or educated men for service and efficiency are in evidence everywhere. The men in our institution must necessarily cope with these conditions and their degree of success will be in proportion to their mental ability. Hence the purpose of the school is not to impose burdens, but to strengthen for burden bearing.

The nature of the mental discipline has to be considered in connection with the nature and development of the person

to be educated. The subject matter and treatment appropriate to children are not adapted to the training and teaching of men. Owing to age, heredity, capacity, environment, previous training, the work here must necessarily be specialized. It must be fitted to the capacity of each individual. The subjects taught must have intrinsic value. The man must learn to read by reading something worth while, he must learn to spell by spelling practical words, he must learn to add and multiply as a sure and quick solution of real problems. Topics of language, history, civics and science are of interest to the man, in so far only, as they function in the realities of life. The instructor himself needs special qualifications. He must have a liberal education, broad experience, a pleasing and impressive personality, for he is dealing with men mature in years but mentally undeveloped. Not only must he give information, but he must have the ability to secure a motor response from the one taught. He must be the possessor as well as the professor of knowledge and morals. He must awaken interest in common phenomena and assist in forming habits of right thinking.

The majority of young men received into this institution are illiterate and without training in any trade. They are men of strong passions uncontrolled, of selfishness unrestrained, of intellect and character undeveloped. Erroneous judgment and lack of self-control are common characteristics. Exercise is essential to the development of muscles, and exercise is also essential to the development of intellect and character. Here they are afforded exceptional educational advantages, and in the splendid trade-schools have an excellent opportunity to learn the rudiments of a trade. In the school and in the shop a special effort is made to develop manhood and self-respect. The instructors endeavor to emphasize the fundamentals of the particular subjects suitable to the needs of the individual. Due emphasis is placed upon the advisability of intelligent vocational selections. The young man availing himself of these opportunities goes forth into society equipped for useful and profitable service. Here he receives the training that qualifies him for entrance into larger spheres of human activities. Intellectually and morally the institution attempts to do what parents through ignorance, indif-

ference, or inability, failed to accomplish. Reasonable ability, industrious habits and good morals are essential to success. The lack of moral character rather than mental deficiency is responsible for failure. The young man generally responds to the instruction in proportion to his ability to appreciate the value of an education or to estimate the real worth of good morals. Those of foreign birth, as a rule, are anxious to learn, and make rapid progress. The American born boy is frequently generous in words of praise for the school.

A thing is good when it fulfills that for which it exists; a clock marks time, an engine performs work, a magnet attracts. The purpose of the school is to develop men. Statistics show that the earning capacity of men has increased, which is evidence of greater proficiency.

During the year the teachers have endeavored faithfully to perform their duties. By example and by precept they have labored for the good of men under their control. The men have been respectful toward the instructors, and a reasonable degree of good fellowship has existed throughout the school.

The success of the year is largely due to the able, earnest and efficient work of Professor B. E. Merriam, who directed the school work until the close of the spring term. Professor Merriam was profoundly interested in the work of the school, and the institution lost a strong man and a true gentleman when he withdrew.

Dr. Moore, in behalf of the teachers, as well as myself, I wish to thank you and the Board of Commissioners and various officers of the institution for the kind and loyal support given the school during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

M. R. WOODLAND.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Rahway, N. J., October 31, 1916.

DR. FRANK MOORE, *Superintendent,*

New Jersey Reformatory.

Dear Sir:—Herewith I beg to submit the report of the Medical Department for the year ending October 31st, 1916. The work of the Department can best be understood by reviewing the following summary:

Number of physical examinations of new inmates.....	366
Number responding to sick call.....	9,164
Number of medical and surgical treatments.....	11,388
Number admitted to hospital.....	213
Number admitted to tubercular hospital.....	8
Number admitted to contagious hospital.....	0
Number of days lost from work owing to sickness.....	2,092
Number of days lost from work owing to tuberculosis.....	679
Number of prescriptions compounded for inmates.....	7,924
Number of surgical dressings.....	1,304
Number of minor surgical operations.....	34
Number of major surgical operations.....	10
Number of fractures treated.....	2
Number of specimens sent to State Laboratory.....	10
Number of special treatments of eye.....	20
Number of special treatments of ear.....	188
Number under observation for health.....	738
Number committed to State Insane Hospitals.....	3
Number of suicides.....	1
Number of deaths from natural causes.....	2

The following were the cases treated in the hospital during the year, including the diagnosis and the number of cases of each:

Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	8
Follicular tonsilitis.....	52
Acute rheumatic fever.....	27
Influenza.....	34
Quinsy.....	3
Severe burns.....	5
Mitral regurgitation.....	2
Number under observation for health.....	41
Ingrowing toe nail.....	3
Abscesses.....	8
Pleural effusions.....	2
Severe sprains.....	3

Specific iritis .....	1
Rheumatic iritis .....	3
Eczema .....	1
Facial paralysis .....	1
Malaria .....	3
Acute gastritis .....	1
Dysentery .....	1
Orchitis .....	1
Rectal fistula .....	1
Cerebral gummata .....	1
Epilepsy .....	2
Infections .....	7
Erysipilas .....	1
Acute nephritis .....	1
Lobar pneumonia .....	1

There have been three operations for diseased tonsils, four operations for appendicitis, and four for the radical cure of hernia. Of the three deaths in the institution during the year, one was a suicide by hanging, one was an acute parenchymatous nephritis, and one a lobar pneumonia in a boy who had a bad mitral regurgitation.

I appreciate the help and co-operation on the part of the Superintendent and Officers of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

G. L. ORTON,  
*Physician.*

## REPORT OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

Rahway, N. J., October 31, 1916.

DR. FRANK MOORE, *Superintendent,*

New Jersey Reformatory.

Dear Sir:—Since I assumed the duties of Chaplain, I have conducted services in the School every Sunday morning and in the Auditorium every Sunday afternoon. The interest shown in these services has been most gratifying. The hearty singing by the inmates and the selections rendered by the inmate orchestra, have added much to the brightness and inspiration of the great Auditorium gathering.

Besides the Sunday services I have presided at the Y. M. C. A., which meets during the week. At this meeting each member is encouraged to take part. The program consists of Music, Readings, Debates and Addresses. Some most enjoyable and profitable evenings have been spent.

The supervision, inspection and perusal of all incoming and outgoing correspondence of inmates, magazines, books, etc., consume the greater portion of my time. All letters are carefully read and a record kept of all addresses. Requests for special letters are granted in case of sickness and in all matters of importance pertaining to business or domestic affairs. Letters have been written in behalf of inmates, also many private interviews granted.

The Hospital, Inmates' Court and Fourth West have been visited from time to time. I have attended the Monthly Hearing for Parole, and interviewed all inmates about to be paroled, besides supervising and editing the Institution's bi-monthly paper, "The Better Citizen."

I am pleased to report that the morals of the Institution is excellent, which says a great deal for the general management of the Reformatory.

The Chaplain's work in this our "University of Another Chance" offers a glorious opportunity for service. To give to the inmates a greater outlook, a higher conception of life is something worth while. The music of the gospel message of forgiveness contained in those matchless words of the Great Master—"Neither do I condemn thee, go and sin no more"—has lost nothing of its charm. I firmly believe that if religion cannot help a man, nothing can help him. Christianity is without a doubt the most practical thing in the world today. There is nothing paltry or quibbling about the Nobility of Christianity; it is large, broad, deep, embracing all life, uplifting whatever it touches.

With this spirit of Christian optimism in the heart, the work of reformation becomes possible, and the final victory over sin is assured.

In conclusion I desire to thank you and all the officers for your co-operation and help. Your high ideals and practical sympathy with everything pertaining to the moral betterment of the inmates have greatly helped me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

KERRISON JUNIPER,  
*Protestant Chaplain.*

## REPORT OF CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

Rahway, N. J., October 31, 1916.

DR. FRANK MOORE, *Superintendent,*

New Jersey Reformatory.

Dear Sir:—The prescribed duties of the Catholic Chaplain at the New Jersey Reformatory have been performed by him during the past year, and every effort has been made to have his work produce results beneficial to the inmates.

The weekly administration of the sacraments of Confession and Holy Communion, the instructions, sermons and personal talks with those confined have done much good for many, and, it is hoped, some good for all.

An attempt has been made to give some of the inmates a further knowledge of their religion by appointing them as instructors of those not as well acquainted with the teachings of the Church. The plan has proved successful, and as it is possible to frequently change instructors, because of the releases of the different inmates, many have benefited by the idea.

It was recommended by the Chaplain in his last report that an appropriation be made to engage the services of a "missionary" priest for special services every year. Happily this appropriation was granted by the Commissioners, and the services of the Rev. John Vanston, a priest of the Passionist Order, were secured.

Father Vanston remained a week at the Institution, holding services every evening. The purpose of all his sermons was to inspire in his hearers a spirit of contrition for past offenses against the laws of God and the State, and to awaken in them a desire for a nobler life—useful as well as honest. It can be said truthfully that Father Vanston's work was very successful, and it accomplished so much good that his services have been secured for next year.

The Chaplain desires to take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge the kindness and courtesies of the Superintendent and the other officers of the Institution who, in many ways, have aided him in his work.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. GRADY,  
*Catholic Chaplain.*

## CHIEF CLERK'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Rahway, N. J., October 31, 1916.

DR. FRANK MOORE, *Superintendent,*

New Jersey Reformatory.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending today.

The number of inmates in the Reformatory on November 1st, 1915, was 680, and at the close of this fiscal year there were in confinement 494.

The Movement of Population is shown by the following statement:

In confinement November 1st, 1916.....	680
New inmates received during the year.....	378
Inmates returned for breaking parole.....	93
Inmates recaptured .....	4
Inmates returned from Hospitals.....	4
Inmates returned from Court.....	1
	1,160
RELEASED.	
Paroled during the year.....	587
Removed to Asylums and Hospitals.....	5
Escaped .....	8
Released .....	1
Removed to State Prison.....	8
Deported .....	1
Released expiration maximum sentence.....	9
Returned to Courts.....	46
Died .....	1
	666

Present October 31st, 1916, 494.

The daily average in confinement during the year, 590.

In addition to these 590, there was a daily average of 12 paroled inmates returned to the Institution awaiting employment.

The following statement shows appropriations granted by the Legislature for maintenance and betterments, the total amount expended, and unexpended balance for the past year:

	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Commissioners' expenses .....	\$500.00	\$273.84	\$226.16
Superintendent's salary .....	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Salaries of Employees.....	66,000.00	65,924.24	75.76
Maintenance .....	60,000.00		
Maintenance receipts credited.....	5,169.72	61,185.57	3,984.15
Furniture, appliances and repairs.....	18,000.00	16,541.07	1,458.93
Payments to discharged inmates and recapturing escapes .....	4,585.00	4,530.00	55.00
Traveling expenses Parole Officers.....	1,500.00	1,442.53	57.47
Fuel and water.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Farm, live stock, implements.....	1,000.00	907.47	92.53
Rent, Superintendent's house.....	660.00	660.00	
Traveling expenses of Superintendent when on official business.....	200.00	60.55	139.45
Fire insurance premium (3 years).....	7,000.00	6,269.52	730.48
Working capital .....	5,000.00		
Inmates' wages .....	2,000.00		
BETTERMENTS.			
Materials for Disciplinary Building.....	5,000.00	4,810.99	189.01
Materials for cement walks.....	300.00	256.81	43.19
Materials for fire sprinkling.....	2,000.00		2,000.00

The total receipts for the year which have been forwarded to the State Treasurer amount to \$5,169.72, received from the following:

Sale of pigs.....	\$3,584.05
Printing and other State Use articles.....	574.18
Sale of rugs.....	77.72
Repairing shoes and clothing for officers.....	633.21
Interest on deposits.....	15.78
Telephone calls .....	1.25
Sale of hides.....	53.26
Sale of barrels.....	24.33
Sale of bags.....	112.94
Sale of bull.....	50.00
Miscellaneous receipts .....	29.25
Sale of vegetables.....	1.75
Rent of poles.....	5.00
Refund of express and freight.....	.38
Refund on railroad ticket.....	4.62
	<u>\$5,169.72</u>

#### SUBSISTENCE.

Table supplies on hand October 31st, 1915.....	\$341.00
Table supplies purchased during the year.....	31,510.24
	<u>\$31,851.24</u>
Table supplies inventory October 31st, 1916.....	1,893.33
Officers' meals .....	7,303.22
	<u>9,196.55</u>
Value of table supplies consumed.....	\$22,654.69
Cost per capita per annum.....	\$38.40
Cost per capita per diem.....	.1071c.

The value of farm products raised by the Institution:

The value of all the vegetables, meat, milk, eggs, butter, etc., raised was.....	\$31,781.15
The cost of production was.....	8,487.49

Net value of all products raised..... \$23,293.66

The per capita cost for the year is as follows:

Total appropriations made for "maintenance".....	\$183,614.72
Less unexpended balance.....	6,819.93
	<u>\$176,794.79</u>
Less two years unexpired insurance policies.....	4,179.69
	<u>\$172,615.10</u>
Making the net cost for the year.....	\$172,615.10
The daily average in confinement being 590, makes the per capita cost .....	\$292.57

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER E. HIGGINS,

Chief Clerk.

RESULTS OF FARMING OPERATIONS AT THE  
NEW JERSEY STATE REFORMATORY  
RAHWAY, N. J.

For the Year Ending October 31, 1916.

The following table sets forth all the farm products raised in the year ending October 31, 1916. All products credited to the farm are charged to the institution departments in which they are used, at the wholesale prices prevailing in the Newark, N. J., markets, and the value set on each article is the result of the average of these prices except in the case of some staples, as Corn, Oats, Hay and Onions, for which an average price is established for the year:

Alfalfa, 110 tons.....	\$2,000.00
Asparagus, 120 bunches.....	102.90
Barley, 6 acres feed as soiling.....	180.00
Beans, lima, 60 bushels.....	120.00
Beans, string, 100 bushels.....	200.00
Beets, cow, 2,000 bushels.....	400.00
Beets, table, 215 bushels.....	43.00
Beets, young, 600 bunches.....	25.00
Butter, 5,210 pounds.....	2,084.00
Beef, 2,820 pounds.....	323.00
Cream, 3,550 pounds.....	572.50
Corn, sweet, 60,000 ears.....	900.00
Corn, 1,232 bushels.....	458.16
Corn, fodder, 10,000 bundles.....	500.00
Corn, eight acres feed as soiling.....	240.00
Cabbage, 20,000 heads.....	1,400.00
Celery, 10,000 stalks.....	200.00
Ducks and chickens.....	310.00
Eggs, 1,120 day.....	448.00
Haslets, 120.....	12.00
Hay, 68 tons.....	1,360.00
Peas, green, 42 bushels.....	84.00
Parsnips, 50 bushels.....	37.50
Carrots, 80 bushels.....	80.00
Hay, oats and peas, 60 tons.....	1,200.00
Lettuce.....	40.00
Muskmelons, 30 dozens.....	40.00
Milk, 51,210 pounds.....	1,536.30
Milk, skim, 164,310 pounds.....	1,643.10
Milk, butter, 13,000 pounds.....	130.00

Onions, 50 bushels.....	50.00
Onions, 1,000 bunches.....	20.00
Oats and rape, 10 acres feed as soiling.....	300.00
Pork, 21,560 pounds used.....	2,580.00
Pigs, small, 55 used.....	220.00
Pork and pigs sold.....	3,584.55
Parsley, 1,350 bunches.....	13.50
Potatoes, 700 bushels.....	1,050.00
Pumpkins, 200 barrels.....	100.00
Pears, 4 bushels.....	4.00
Rye straw, 22 tons.....	440.00
Rye, 238 bushels.....	238.00
Rye, 8 acres feeding as soiling.....	160.00
Radishes, 300 bunches.....	6.00
Rhubarb, 300 bunches.....	30.00
Strawberries, 759 quarts.....	60.72
Squash, 20 barrels.....	10.00
Silage, 75 tons.....	500.00
Turnips, rutabaga, 20 bushels.....	4.00
Tomatoes, 2,000 crates.....	600.00
Tomatoes, green, 1,000 crates.....	250.00
Veal, 932 pounds.....	167.86
Watermelons, 50.....	5.00
Hides, sold.....	53.26
Horseradish root.....	5.00
Heifers, sold.....	50.00
Apples, 6 bushels.....	6.00
Quinces, 1 bushel.....	1.50
Wheat, 138 bushels.....	207.00
Cucumbers, 20 bushels.....	20.00
Colorabi, 450 bunches.....	18.80
Cauliflower, 235 heads.....	18.00
<hr/>	
\$27,420.65	

Five Acres of land were divided into Six (6) Plots, and Six (6) Inmates were each given a plot to show how much could be realized in the small amount of ground by practicing Scientific and Intensive Market gardening. Each Inmate realized vegetables to the amount of:

Plot No.	Inmate No.	Amount.
1	4386	\$615.20
2	4481	547.20
3	4292	556.00
4	4319	520.80
5	4219	549.30
6	4281	572.00
		<hr/>
		\$3,360.50

In addition to the above there has been a natural increase in live stock over that shown in last year's inventory and on hand October 31st, 1916, the value of which carefully estimated amounts to the following:

	\$1,000.00
Cost of production.....	\$31,781.15
	8,487.49
Net profit .....	\$23,293.66

Respectfully submitted,

E. SMITH HOOVER,  
*Director of Farm.*

## STATISTICS.

November 1st, 1915, to October 31st, 1916.

New inmates received during this period..... 378

### COLOR.

White .....	315
Colored .....	63
Total .....	378

### LIQUOR HABIT.

Use intoxicants.....	287
Abstainers .....	90
Unknown .....	1
Total .....	378

### TOBACCO HABIT.

Use Tobacco .....	343
Do not use Tobacco.....	34
Unknown .....	1
Total .....	378

### EDUCATION.

College .....	1
Grammar Grade .....	14
Read and Write.....	306
Illiterate .....	56
Unknown .....	1
Total .....	378

### FAMILY RELATION.

Single .....	333
Married .....	44
Unknown .....	1
Total .....	378
Both parents living.....	194
Father dead .....	86
Mother dead .....	60
Both parents dead.....	33
Unknown .....	5
Total .....	378

### RELIGION.

Protestant .....	183
Catholic .....	171
Hebrew .....	18
Greek Catholic .....	5
Unknown .....	1
Total .....	378

### AGE.

16 years.....	27
17 ".....	37
18 ".....	52
19 ".....	51
20 ".....	49
21 ".....	26
22 ".....	28
23 ".....	19
24 ".....	22
25 ".....	15
26 ".....	18
27 ".....	11
28 ".....	9
29 ".....	10
30 ".....	3
Unknown .....	1
Total .....	378

### PLACE OF BIRTH.

United States .....	316
Italy .....	26
Austria-Hungary .....	11
Russia .....	10
England .....	5
Canada .....	3
Ireland .....	2
Germany .....	1
South America .....	1
Sweden .....	1
Norway .....	1
Total .....	377
*Unknown .....	1
	378

\* One inmate recalled to Court before statement was taken.

COUNTY.	
Essex	102
Hudson	68
Bergen	33
Mercer	22
Monmouth	22
Camden	17
Atlantic	15
Middlesex	15
Passaic	15
Burlington	14
Salem	14
Gloucester	9
Sussex	8
Morris	8
Union	6
Somerset	3
Hunterdon	3
Cumberland	2
Ocean	1
Warren	1
Total	378

## PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

None	135
One	81
Two	59
Three	43
Four	16
Five	17
Six or more	26
Unknown	1
Total	378

## ON PROBATION PREVIOUS TO COMMITTAL.

Once	78
Twice	21
Three	5
Four or more	5
Total	109

## OCCUPATIONS.

Laborers	147
Factory Hands	34
Drivers	32
Farm Hands	23
Clerks	19
Chauffeurs	15
Painters	8
Machine Hands	7
Electricians	6

Carpenters	6
Mill Hands	5
Barbers	5
Waiters	5
Salesmen	4
Moving Picture Operators	4
Butlers	3
Peddlers	3
Plumbers	3
Firemen	3
Porters	2
Newsboys	2
Bellboys	2
Shoemakers	2
Masons	2
Seamen	2
Cooks	2
Deck Hands	2
Furriers	2
Errand Boys	2
Lunchmen	2
Glassworker	1
Brakeman	1
Musician	1
U. S. Army	1
Jeweler	1
Motorman	1
Ironworker	1
Gardener	1
Bartender	1
Printer	1
Laundryman	1
Boxmaker	1
Tinsmith	1
Weaver	1
R. R. Employee	1
No occupation	8
Unknown	1
Total	378

## CRIMES COMMITTED.

Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving	94
Grand Larceny	35
Larceny and Receiving	32
Carrying Concealed Weapons	25
Atrocious Assault and Battery	22
Assault and Battery	20
Larceny	19
Petit Larceny	18
Burglary	14
Assault and Battery and Abuse	11
Robbery	9
Misdemeanor	8
Carnal Abuse	8
Forgery and Uttering	7

Embezzlement	7
Assault and Battery and Robbery	6
Abduction	4
Highway Robbery	4
Manslaughter	4
Burning Buildings	4
Rape	4
False Pretenses	3
Sodomy	3
Assault and Battery with intent to kill	3
Entering	3
Lewdness	2
Breaking Prison	2
Seduction	2
Opium	1
Obstructing R. R. Trains	1
Receiving Money from Prostitute	1
Perjury	1
Desertion	1
Total	378

## PARENTS' NATIVITY.

Foreign	377
Native	370
Unknown	9
Total	756

## FOREIGN PARENTS' BIRTH-PLACE.

Italy	107
Ireland	59
Germany	52
Austria	48
Russia	40
England	18
Poland	15
Scotland	10
Norway	6
Canada	5
France	4
West Indies	3
Switzerland	3
Denmark	3
Holland	2
Spain	2
Total	377

## PARENTS' EDUCATION.

Read and write	526
Illiterate	209
Unknown	21
Total	356

## PARENTS' RELIGION.

Protestant	371
Catholic	335
Hebrew	36
Greek Catholic	10
Unknown	4
Total	756

## PARENTS' PECUNIARY CONDITION.

Good	40
Fair	186
Poor	148
Unknown	4
Total	378

## CRIMES OF INMATES OF FOREIGN BIRTH.

## ITALY, 31.

Carnal Abuse	6
Assault and Battery	6
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving	5
Carrying Concealed Weapons	4
Grand Larceny	2
Burning	2
Atrocious Assault and Battery	2
Burglary	1
Sodomy	1
Malicious Mischief	1
Adultery	1

## RUSSIA, 9.

Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving	2
Grand Larceny	2
Carrying Concealed Weapons	2
Atrocious Assault and Battery	2
Larceny and Receiving	1

## AUSTRIA, 9.

Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving	3
Seduction	3
Robbery	1
Atrocious Assault and Battery	1
Larceny and Receiving	1

## POLAND, 5.

Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving	2
Atrocious Assault and Battery	2
Grand Larceny	1

ENGLAND, 5.	
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	2
Grand Larceny .....	1
Petit Larceny .....	1
False Pretenses .....	1
GERMANY, 3.	
Atrocious Assault and Battery	2
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	1
IRELAND, 2.	
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	2
CANADA, 2.	
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	1
Grand Larceny .....	1
NORWAY, 1.	
Carrying Concealed Weapons..	1
CRIMES OF INMATES OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.	
ITALY, 53.	
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	10
Assault and Battery .....	9
Carnal Abuse .....	7
Carrying Concealed Weapons...	6
Grand Larceny .....	3
Petit Larceny .....	3
Atrocious Assault and Battery	3
Burglary .....	2
Burning .....	2
Sodomy .....	2
Malicious Mischief .....	2
Robbery .....	1
Larceny and Receiving .....	1
Seduction .....	1
Adultery .....	1
IRELAND, 31.	
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	9
Atrocious Assault and Battery	4
Larceny and Receiving .....	3
Assault and Battery .....	3
Grand Larceny .....	3
Burglary .....	2
Embezzlement .....	2
Robbery .....	1
Carrying Concealed Weapons...	1
Petit Larceny .....	1

Breaking Prison .....	1
Sodomy .....	1
GERMANY, 30.	
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	11
Grand Larceny .....	5
Atrocious Assault and Battery	2
Carrying Concealed Weapons...	2
Robbery .....	2
Carnal Abuse .....	1
Larceny and Receiving .....	1
Assault and Battery .....	1
Petit Larceny .....	1
Manslaughter .....	1
Embezzlement .....	1
Malicious Mischief .....	1
Perjury .....	1
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, 20.	
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	5
Robbery .....	2
Atrocious Assault and Battery	2
Seduction .....	2
Grand Larceny .....	2
Larceny and Receiving .....	2
Burning .....	1
Carnal Abuse .....	1
Carrying Concealed Weapons..	1
Burglary .....	1
Highway Robbery .....	1
RUSSIA, 22.	
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	8
Grand Larceny .....	4
Carrying Concealed Weapons..	2
Petit Larceny .....	2
Atrocious Assault and Battery	2
Larceny and Receiving .....	1
Burglary .....	1
Assault and Battery .....	1
Uttering .....	1
POLAND, 9.	
Atrocious Assault and Battery	3
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	2
Assault and Battery .....	2
Grand Larceny .....	1
Entering .....	1

ENGLAND, 8.	
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	3
Larceny and Receiving .....	3
Petit Larceny .....	1
Carnal Abuse .....	1
SCOTLAND, 5.	
Grand Larceny .....	2
Larceny and Receiving .....	1
Burglary .....	1
Atrocious Assault and Battery..	1
DENMARK, 2.	
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	2
SWITZERLAND, 1.	
Larceny and Receiving .....	1
WEST INDIES, 1.	
Grand Larceny .....	1

CANADA, 3.	
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	2
Carrying Concealed Weapons..	1
NORWAY, 2.	
Carnal Abuse .....	1
Carrying Concealed Weapons..	1
FRANCE, 2.	
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	1
Burglary .....	1
SWEDEN, 1.	
Manslaughter .....	1
HOLLAND, 1.	
Breaking, Entering, Larceny and Receiving .....	1

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. McCARTY,

*Bertillon Operator.*



